FOR PREVENTING CRIME. VARIOUS OPINIONS AS TO THE PROPRI-ETY OF THE REV. DR. CROSBY'S LIST.

The Rev. Dr. Prime Agrees with Dr. Crosby he Rev. Br. Frime Agrees with Br. Crosby in Believing that its Results will be Most Excellent—Ex-Mayor Wickham Opposed to It—Could the Detectives Blackmail by Means of the Information Thus Gained? The statement of Mr. D. J. Whitney, published in THE SUN of yesterday, that the Society for the Prevention of Crime has collected and is collecting the names of frequenters of various

disreputable piaces, was much commented upon yesterday. The society was incorporated October, 1878, and its certificate of incorporation says that its objects and business are to promote in all proper and suitable ways the removal of sources and causes of crime; to assist the weak and helpless in obtaining the protection of the courts, and of the laws regulating he sale of intoxicating drinks; to protect the people generally against the temptations of rime; to aid in the enforcement of the laws of this State: to disseminate information, and to prouse a correct public opinion of all laws rganizing and forming meetings and associations for instruction and discussion upon such lopics. The annual report of the society says that "with a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil, an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and the names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the

Chancellor Howard Crosby is the President of the society. He has been active in promoting the objects of the society, and his associates have full confidence in him in his efforts to prevent crime. He was asked yesterday if the collecting of names and addresses of the frequenters of houses of bad repute by the detectives of he society was sanctioned by him.

That branch of the business of the society," he replied," is under the supervision of Mr. Whitney, as Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of Law. Whatever he has done has been undoubtedly sanctioned by the Execu-Has the society the right to send detectives

to watch places of bad repute and collect the names of frequenters?" Why not? Any citizen can do that, and we do not claim to do anything more than a citizen can do. We only collect evidence against such places as are nuisances, or are illegal. If anybody thinks that a place is a nulsance he can collect evidence against it and make a complaint, in an effort to have it removed. That is

what the society does."
"Does the society send detectives to watch persons who enter some hotels for immoral pur-Not in the least. What we are trying to suppress are illegal places—nuisances."
You think that the objects of the society are promoted by collecting the names of the frequenters of houses of infamy, and using such information in closing such houses?"

nat will be the moral effect of using such "What will be the moral effect of using such information in closing those places?"

"The moral effect will be good. If it is known by the frequenters of such places that they are to be watched, they will keep away from them. Undoubtedly, the publication of the interview with Mr. Whitney in The Sun this morning will have a good effect upon the frequenters of such places, because they have been notified that such places are being watched.

"Is the information collected by the society to be used otherwise than in suppressing gambling houses and houses of infamy?"

"The information is to be used in carrying out the ends of justice."

"Would the information be used in a case like the Annie Downey case in Prince street?"

"There are cases in which cus information would be used."

"Would it be furnished to the District Attorney, if it should be necessary.

"You believe that your detectives are trust-worthy?"

"I believe that all the men that we now have

worthy?

The leve that all the men that we now have are tried men. We have been misled once or twice, but we have weeded out the bad element.

You think that they will not use for their own benefit the information that they coilect?

I think they will not. If I knew that one of them was practising blackmail by using such information. I would prosecute him immediately. That offers will be made to some of them

stely. That offers will be made to some of them is possible, for I know that an offer was made to me to not move against a certain place. A man —I wont give his name—offered me \$50,000, and, I bill you, somebody came near being hurt. They did not know me then."

Il you should move against such an unfaithful and dishonest detective it would be before the courts, and then the name of the person he attempted to blackmail would be brought into the case."

It probably would, unless we simply discharged the man."
But if he should attempt to be reinstated by

the courts?"
Then the names might come out."
Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham is one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, and he was one of the incorporators. He was asked if he knew that the names of the frequenters of gambling bouses and other places were being collected intitled.

houses and other places were being collected and filed.

"That is a question in regard to which I want to be on record," he said. "My connection with the society has been merely nominal. When I consented to have my name used in organizing the society. It had full confidence in Dr. Crosby's proposed methods for preventing crime. My opinion was that the objects of the society were to enforce the Excise law and suppress those places in which liquor is sold without license. I have not attended the meetings of the society, and I do not know that a black list has been prepared. When I read the interview with Mr. Whitney I was astonished. I could not believe that the officers could sanction any such method of obtaining such information. That is not the right thing in this country."

"Then you are not in favor of the society socuring said a list?"

"Meet dealedly not. I do not think that good

ing such a list?"
Meet desidedly not. I do not think that good oits will follow the use of such information, there do I think that raids like the Allen raid conductive to good results."
You think that no good moral effect will follow the use of such information collected by the

"No sir. No. sir."
"If Mr. Whitney is collecting this informa-

"If Mr. Whitney is collecting this information as a chizen—"
"He outhit to be locked up. What right has
he to say who shall or shall not frequent such
places? It's infamous, and if he does this as a
citizen he has no right to connect it with the society's work."

The Rev. Dr. S. Irengua Prime is one of the
directors of the society. This winter he has not
peen able to attend the meetings of the society,
owing to a throat disease, but he said that his
ideas of what should be done by the society are
well known. "I am opposed to any deception
in the methods used by the society in preventing crime." he said. "We are not compelled to
the this work. We are only citizens, and we

g crime." he said. "We are not compelled to this work. We are only citizens, and we ally do what any person can do."
You think that the objects of the society are eing promoted by the use of the information dilected in the manner described by Mr. Whitney?"
It hink that he is doing Just the right thing.
It is something that is striking a blow at an infamous business."
And it will have a good moral effect?"
"Certainty: Parsana will not pleas them.

And it will have a good moral effect?"

"And it will have a good moral effect?"

"Certainly. Persons will not place themselves in a position to be watched if they know that they are to be watched, and if persons do not frequent places of infamy such places cannot exist. That is evident."

Police Commissioner Voorbis is one of the directors of the society, but since his connection with the Police Department behas not paid much attention to the affairs of the society. He did not desire to express an opinion in regard to whether it is necessary to have such a list until he could have more information concerning the object expected to be promoted. He had no doubt that the society has the right to collect the names and addresses of the frequenters of houses of bad repute. "Anybody can do that if they have a mind, to shadow the frequenters of such places," he said. The only question is whether it is the right policy to act under in promoting the objects of the society. Perhaps better and more accessible means might be used."

"Your position as a Police Commissioner does not conflict with your position are willing to aid the agents of the series of the information collected by the society's agents?"

"It will have an effect to decrease the number of the frequenters of places of bad repute, and ultimately the number of places. Nobody sares to be shadowed if they know it."

William P. Prentice, a lawyer and one of the directors, was successful in carrying some of

where to be shadowed if they know it."

William P. Prentice, a lawyer and one of the directors, was successful in carrying some of the society's cases through the courts, and he was asked if the society has the richt to say that John Doe or Richard Roe shall not live in certain house. the society's cases through the courts, and ne was asked if the society has the right to say that John Doe or Richard Roe shall not live in certain houses.

"Any person has the right to complain against a nuisance, and that, as I understand it, to what the society does," he realised. "Bo issue

as I know no black list is kept. You can say distinctly that I am not in the detective business, and I do not think that the majority of the members are. The objects of the society are to alust nuisances and suppress illegal houses."

William F. Mott is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society. He was emphatic in saying that the collecting of names for a black list was neverthought of nor authorized by the Committee. The by-laws of the society as that the Committee on Enforcement of I Law shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits or legal proceedings instituted by the society, unless otherwise specially directed by the Executive Committee. Mr. Mott inclined to the belief that if Mr. Whitney has done anything beyond gathering testimony to be used in suits at law he has been carried away by his zeal.

If think that I can safely say," Mr. Mott added, "that any names now in the possession of the society are there accidentally, and as an incidental result of the efforts of the society's agents to prevent erime. So far as I know, no organized effort has been made to collect the names of frequenters of places of bad repute, and keep them on record.

Some of the detectives have been instructed to watch houses?

Yes; but you know that they are likely to go beyond their instructions.

Mr. Whitney says that his detectives have followed persons to their homes, giving the following instance of how they were followed from an unlawful house; One of our men saw a woman come out of a house and he tollowed her, and his companion followed the man after they parted. The woman walked up a street and went into a restaurant, and the detective wurlt in islo. When she went out he followed her, and saw her enter one of these fashionable French fants up town. He followed her, and was hearted a car he slood on the thatform, When she got out he followed her in the same of the second of the

all this was true. I had an interview with the gentleman: told him that such a house in such a street was a nulsance (mentioning the number of the place). He wanted to know what that was to him. I asked him his name. He repeated it to me. I told him that he was a frequent visitor to the place and that I wished him to use his greatest endeavors to close up the place. If he did not I would make an open attack on the house and call him up as a witness. The establishment was closed up in a few days. A trusted clerk in a large jewelry concern of this city is now gambling away each week more than he earns. The result will be that the fellow will steal. We can make some interesting disclosures to this firm.

Reporter—Shall you use your facts as evidence in court?

Mr. Whitner—No. We collect them only for

Reporter—Shall you use your facts as evidence in court?

Mr. Whitney—No. We collect them only for our own service in order to put us in the way to close up dangerous places and get otherwise respectable men away from dangerous pursuits by a little moral sunsion and a small whip over their heads. We have found that we can in many instances do more effective work in this way than by open attack.

Reporter—Have you lists of men who frequent the up-town dance houses?

Mr. Whitney—We have. And you'll see that before we leave off we shall succeed in catching prominent men who will direct their efforts toward closing up these places. We have many names and addresses now which would astonish you.

Reporter—What security have you that your detectives will not use the information which they gather for you to blackmail the men whom they watch?

Mr. Whitney—They never know why they are

they gather for you to blackmail the men whom they watch?

Mr. Whitney—They never know why they are sent to watch a man. One detective may watch a man knowing only his description. Another detective would be sent after his name. I have detectives watching detectives. I always cover up my tracks with the detectives; they never know the general purport of an investigation, and they all know that I deal very severely with any dejective who plays fast and loose with me.

Reporter—How do you know they do not lie to you?

Mr. Whitney—If I send three different detec-tives to watch a certain man at different times and each tells the same story about the man. I think I am justified in believing that I have se-cured the truth. The detectives, many of them, do not even know each other by sight, and so cannot conspire.

GOV. SWANN'S MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT. Half of his Property Made Over to his Wife Before their Separation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- The marriage settlement of ex-Gov. Swann of Maryland upon his wife, Josephine A. Thomson of Princeton, N. J., was placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds to-day. Gov. Swann was married in 1878, and last fall the couple quietly separated, Mrs. Thomson returning to her ome in New Jersey. The settlement is dated

June 3, 1878, It recites:

home in New Jorsey. The settlement is dated June 3, 1878. It recites:

Wherea, a marriage between the narties hereto is shout to be solemnized; and whereas, the said Thomas shout to be solemnized; and whereas, the said Thomas shown is desirous that the property owned by him at Newport and the city of Washington, together with all furniture, plate, carriages, and personal property appertaining to, used in, and connected with his residences in the said cities of Newport and Washington, both real and personal, shall be vested in himself and his wife with and in equal rights and shares during their joint lives, with the enjoyment of the entire estate to the survivor for life, and in consideration of the said marriage and the sum of one dollar to me paid, he conveys to the saids the sum of one dollar to me paid, he conveys to the saids the sum of one dollar to me paid, he conveys to the saids the sole of the said of the s

DON CAMERON'S CONVENTION THE WORK ALL DONE ACCORDING TO

THE MACHINE'S DICTATION. Instructed to Vote as a Unit for Grant-The Blaine Men Disheartened and Demor-

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.-By a majority of wenty, Don Cameron's Convention to-day instructed the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention to vote as a unit for Grant. The machine worked with precision, but with a great deal more friction than its manipulators have heretofore been accustomed to. The Convention consisted of 251 delegates, and upon the test question as to whether the representatives of the Pennsylvania Republicans in the National Convention should vote for Grant, irrespective of the sentiments of their constituents, 193 voted for, and and 113 against Grant, and even this slender majority for Grant was only obtained by pro-curing twenty-six delegates, representing in whole or in part counties which have expressed a decided opposition to the third term, to vote for Grant, because the Camerons claimed that the issue was not Grant or anti-Grant, but perrepresented their constituents were J. A. Scranon, T. C. Thornton, William H. Swansey, Harrison Allen, and H. L. Bichmond, Senatorial M. Green and Thomas Robinson of Butler, John W. Reed of Clarion, Thomas H. Murrain of Clearfield, Thos. D. Hoover of Fay-ette, Peter Berry of Forest, T. C. Gable of Green, P. H. Bence of Huntingdon, L. C. Darte, S. L. French, G. B. Seaman. E. P. Kingsbury, J. N. Rice, and George W. Conklin of Luzerne; S. H. Miller, A. C. Grooves, and J. H. Carr of Mercer, Frank Reeder of Northampton, J. M. Dickey, J. L. Connelly, and J. W. Porterfield of

Venango. In addition to these faithless dele-

gates, who betrayed the well-known sentiments of the vast majority of the Republicans in their

districts, the entire Philadelphia delegation, save one man, voted for the Grant Instructions.

not because he is their personal choice or be-cause he is the choice of the majority of Repub-

licans they are supposed to represent, but sim-

injustice would be done to persons who might enter such places merely for the purpose of graifying their curiosity, but I have no doubt of those persons would willingly come forward if necessary and say. Yes. I was in there, and a worse hole I never saw. In the sambling house cases the frequenters often make good The officers of the society acknowledged that much harm might be done if the list of names to intimidate or blackmail any man or woman could not be done.

Mr. Whitner Amplifies UNO HIS INTERVIEW MR. WHITNEY AMPLIFIES UNO. HIS INTERVIEW MR. WHITNEY AMPLIFIES UNO HIS INTERVIEW MR. A reporter of the Evening Post saked Mr. D. J. Whitney of the Nocicety for the Prevention of Crime. to day, if it were true that his society heard that they were in the habit of visiting disreputible places.

Mr. Whitney—Yes. Has been done in this way. The world have been done to the world have been done to the world have

onesgation would be soint for Blaine believed Cameron's professions of friendship, it is certain that he yielded to a certain extent to Cameron's demands. The understanding which was reached between them was as follows: Buting the delegates, all he could muster and the world be allowed to express their district which is a state of the country of their hearts of the country to their hearts of the country to act for him, and to demands of fort to break Cameron's slate. In the country of the country to act for him, and sent over from Washington Gen. Harry Bingham as a guardian for Hay. Cameron had no intention of keeping faith with Blaine, but to cheat him if he could. Accordingly, while Hay was showing a letter from Blaine which contained his instructions, and telling Blaine delegates that there was an understanding between Cameron and Blaine, and there must be no opposition to the Grant boom, Cameron and his followers were quietly stealing away any Blaine delegates they could.

At one time yesterday afternoon honest Blaine delegates, like Wolfe of Union, Gen. Koontz of Somersst, and a few others were so discouraged that they were disposed to gives in in disgust. At this state Judge John H. Ewing of Washington County, Blaine's uncle, a leader of bower years ago, appeared on the scene. He spoke, as all supposed, authoritatively, and declared that the fisht must and should be made against Grant, the third termers, and the Cameron domination. He was ably seconded by Edmund McPperson, editor of the Philadelphia. Press and James Bosler, and together they railined 107 delegates, who met in catcast they railined with the mangament of Blaine's Bight, and benefic and fight. They said nothing and the Committee with the mangament of Blaine's Bight, and benefic and fight. They said nothing and the Committee with the mangament of Blaine's Bight, and benefic and the committee of the Convention's work. The machine order of business was followed. Husself Errett was made temporary President by a could be a substitute. The Cases a

Headward. That the delegates elected to the Republican National Gonvention from this State are hereby instructed to support Gen U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination, and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the Couvention. There was a feeble attempt at applause when this resolution was read which was followed by cries of "Shame!" and hisses from every part of the floor and the galleries. Quiet being as-

stored, Mr. Stone of Crawford sent to the Chair this resolution as an amondment to Herr's:

Readred. That while we piedge correctives to support the nomination of the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other disales in 1876 of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolutions present by our own State Convention, held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other stakes in 1870 of opperation to a third Presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our own State Convention, held in this city in 1870, upon this question.

The reading of this resolution was greeted with tremendous applause, which was renewed time and time again, despite the efforts of the Chair to restore order. So tremendous was this outburst of applause that Herr, in opening his set speech in support of his resolution, was foolish enough to declare that the galleries were marked with the opponents of the third term. This was very weak, indeed, inasmuch as admission to the Opera House was wholly controlled by Cameron's men. In a sneech of more than thirty minutes duration Herr giorified Grast and stuitified himself. He made, with great solemnity of manner and voice, the declaration that, if Grant was not nominated and elected President by the Republican party, he bolieved the South would before twenty years destroy the Government. Equally absurd and monstrous statements were made one after another, without eliciting searcely any applause.

Gen, Albright of Carbon County followed in a rather tame speech. He began with the declaration that he had no scruples about a third term, and spoke of his love and admiration for Grant. This was followed with some pithy sentences anent the idea that Grant was the only man who could save the Republican party and preserve the Government against the oing man who could save the Republican party and preserve the Government against the imaginary assaults of the solid South. This point drew a tremendous round of applause, and the occupants of the galleries appeared to be almost frantle with joy. When he mentioned Blaine's name there came a cheer that fairly raised the roof of the Opera House.

Gen. Koontz of Somerset fellowed Gen. Albright, and made a speech that was full of bristling points, keen stream, and withering invective. It was a bold, brave speech. He deal un

and to weaken the fight which had thus far been made in his name against the Grant resolution.

The vote followed, and the result was 113 for Mr. Stone's substitute and 133 against it.

The rest of the day's work was perfunctory. The Committee on Resolutions reported, but it was so dark that the Secretary could not read. Then there was a demand for nominations and for light, and finally, in great confusion, a recess from b's to 7's, and then to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, was voted. The nominations were made, and Cessan's Committee on Delegates reported. There was a little sparring over this, and one change was allowed to be made and the report adopted. There are no Blaine men as delegates who will have the courage to say their lives are their own if Cameron tells them differently. Cessan would not suffer John H. Ewing, Blaine's uncle, to be a delegate. Mr. Blaine will learn in due time that courage and honesty in politics are good watchwords.

The following are the delegates at large to the National Convention: Mathew S. Quay, James McManes, Lynn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee. Alternates, Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, and Sami, M. Jackson.

Electors at Large, Edward A. Bensoa and Henry W. Oliver.

The Hop, Henry Greene was unanimously

Brown, Henry Buck, and Saml, M. Jackson.
Electors at Large, Edward A. Benson and
Henry W. Oliver.

The Hon, Henry Greene was unanimously
nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The last two were as follows:

6. Congratulating the Republicans of Maine over the
peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud
the people of that State of the right to choose their own
representatives, and to the stempt to sixel the Government of that State.

7. Deeply regretting the growing tendency to throw
elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities.

CONELING AND SHERMAN IN NEW YORK. ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Republican machine men expect to have a strong Grant delegation at the Couvention from St. Lawrence County. Mr. Hepburn of the recent Railroad Commission will be appointed Bank Superintendent soon, it is said, but before that time he will spend his days and nights in securing that Grant delegation. He will meet some of John therman's agents, led by Collector are indica-pite of civil service reform, there are indica-ions that Mr. Sherman is using his department in this State, notso much with an idea of getting he delegation as of preventing New York He-publicans from appearing to be unanimous for

THE IRISH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Parnell's Charges Contradicted by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland. DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The Mansion House Irish Relief Fund Committee telegraphs the following extracts from letters of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in repudiating Mr Parnell's charge of discrimination against rent

defaulters in the distribution of the fund: The Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, writes that he willingly testifies to the efficiency with which the Committee has hitherto labored.

The Rev. Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, says: "The amount of good already done is marvellous. Every one must have confidence therein. It is cruel to throw discredit

The Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of

Cashel, says he has no reason to think that the Cashel, says he has no reason to think that the moneys have been injudiciously applied. He says he has no special fancy for certain members of the Committee, whose sympathies with the people he is strongly hisposed to question, but Lord Mayor Gray's name and those of others are ample guarantees that no substantial wrong can be done.

The Rev. R. C. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, says he feels called upon to testify to the spirit of fairness which has presided over the arrangements, and to an absence of all considerations except for the necessities of applicants for relief.

The Rev. Lawrence Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, says it would be a public calamity if the committee allowed itself to be robbed of the confidence it has hitherto so justly enjoyed.

The Rev. James Walshe, Bishop of Kildare, says he is deeply pained to learn that imputations have been cast on the Committee. Nobody in his district, he says, questions the honor, motives orgudicious action of the Committee.

The Most Rev. John MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, says that it passes his comprehension how any man could concect such calumny. It is notorious, he says, that the Committee exertions have saved the lives of thousands of people.

The Most Rev. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of moneys have been injudiciously applied. He

people.

The Most Rev. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, says that in his opinion anything said or done to diminish the confidence which the public feel in the Committee, tells heavily against in feel in the Committee tells heavily against the famine-stricken people.

The Most Rev. Nicholas Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore, says he has the utmost confidence in the Committee, and considers that its members deserve the gratitude of the country.

The Most Rev. Daniel McCarty, Bishop of Kerry, declares that the Committee is worthy of public confidence.

The Most Rev. George Butler, Bishop of Limerick, says he has never entertained the slightest doubt of the honor and impartiality of the Committee. The whole country, he says, has absolute confidence in the Committee.

The Most Rev. Francis J. McCormick, Bishop of Achonry, says he is sorry to learn that statements should be made, at home and sbroad which are calculated to arrest the course of charity or discredit the labors of the Committee.

charity or discredit the labors of the Committee,

The Rev. Patrick Logue of the diocese of Raphoe declares that to cast a breath of suspicion on the Committee is a crime against the famine-stricken people, and that the crime is still greater when such suspicion tends to shake the confidence of the generous-hearted Americans.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, spoke at a meeting after hearing the letters from the Bishops read, saying that he thought it better to come and personnily enter his solem protest against the charge made against the Committee. He said he had lately met a great many Bishops and had heard from themselves the statements now made in their letters. He concluded by saying, "I have the most unbounded faith in the Committee," Reno's Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The report of the court martial in the case of Major Reno has been sent to R. B. Hayes. It is understood that Gen. Sherman forwarded twithout comment. American Star Soft Capsules, Blue Wrapper,

A NOTED BURGLAR CAUGHT. RETURNED TO SING SING FROM WHICH HE HAD TWICE ENCAPED.

Struggle with Detective Jackson the Troy Depot-Twice Shot in the Hend before he was Overpowered and Handeuffed St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 4 .- A man who gave the name of Gus Kindt has been for some time employed in the Central Vermont Railroad shops in this place. He had been at work a short time only when he concotted a plan for robbing one of the banks. To effect this he made a confidant of another person, who se-cretly gave information to the proper officers, and steps were taken to watch the movements of Kindt. The result is that Kindt has been ascertained to be one of the most skilful cracksmen in this country. His name is Isadore Marechal, and he is known in various parts of the country under many aliases. He formerly lived in Belgium, where he is said to have been known as an expert and dangerous member of the cracksmen's fraternity. The robbery of the safe of the New York and Canada Bailroad in Plattsburgh Depot, some two years ago, where he obtained \$700 and left no clue to his identity, was one of his successful jobs, and was accomplished with explosives. He was sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years for roboing a Brooklyn jeweller's store of \$20,000 worth of jewelry, but twice escaped from that nstitution by means of skeleton keys, the last time in 1875. About three years ago he en-tered a pawnbroker's shop in Montreal one Sunday evening, locked himself in, and left sunday evening, locked himself in, and left with \$19,000 worth of money, silverware, watches, rings, &c. These he melted and disposed of in bulk. While confined at the Kingston, Ontario, penitentiary, the officers became cognizant of his skill, and employed him to make a superior set of locks for the prison. This he did to their satisfaction, and also to his own, as he soon manufactured a key which worked the combination in a way known only to himself, and succeeded in making his escape. On Friday last Marechal, alias Gus Kindt, was called into the master mechanic's office, in the railroad snops, and High Constable Bissonette, who had come for him from Montreal, recognized him and placed him under arrest. At the request of the foreman of the shop Marechai was allowed to return to his lathe to put up his tools, and as he walked along the side of the building he made a break for the door, but an officer intercepted him, and after properly securing him he was taken to the jail. The officers searched his room, and found a blowpipe for filling locks with powder, flies, drills, jimmies, and a lock of most wonderful construction. In his satchel were a number of correctly drawn plans of many varieties of combination locks, all numbered and marked. Marechal refused to return to Canada with the High Sheriff, and yesterday he was delivered to a New York detective to be taken back to Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—Isadore Marechal. with \$19,000 worth of money, silverware,

High Sheriff, and vesterday he was delivered to a New York detective to be taken back to Sing Sing.

POUGHEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—Isadore Marechal, alias Gustave Kindt, the noted burglar, who last escaped from Sing Sing in 1875, was returned to that prison to-day. Kindt was arrested in 1869 for robbing Wheeler, Feby & Co. of Brooklyn of watches and gold and silver bars to the amount of \$22,000. He was sentenced on July 7, the same year, to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. He escaped from the prison on Feb. 4. 1871, and was recaptured on Nov. 30, 1872. He again secaped on Nov. 15, 1875. Detective Jackson traced him to Canada, and the Chief of Police of Montreal had detectives shadow him continually. He was finally detected in the robbery of appawnbroker's shop. He was convicted and given a three years' sentence, his time having expired inst October. Soon afterward he robbed Black & Co. of Montreal of \$4,000 worth of black silk, taking the goods away in a trunk. He was arrested, and his bail was fixed at \$600. He put up the money, was released, and fled to St. Albans, Vt., where he was arrested by Vermont detectives and the property recovered. The High Constable of Montreal went to St. Albans after Kindt, however, refused to go. The Sheriff cherosing anithrs picture. Jackson recognized the picture at once, and left Sing Sing on Monday for St. Albans, arriving there early on Tuesday morning. He fully identified kindt as an escaped convict, and the authorities transferred him to the detective's care, who handcuffed him, and left St. Albans at 11 A. M. on Tuesday for Sing Sing. They arrived at Troy at 5% P. M. vesterday, just too late for the connecting train on the Hudson River Bailroad, and as the next train would not leave until 11 P. M., the detective took the prisoner into the railroad eating room and gave him a supper. After supper each lighted a cigar and walked up and down the platform smoking, and then took a seat in the gentlemen's waiting room. At 10 P. M. the detective took the prisoner into the railroad co down the platform smoking, and then took a seat in the gentlemen's waiting room. At 10 P. M. the detective saw that the people at the depot were thinning out, and knowing the desperate character of the man he had with him, thought it would be well to get him in a car where the chances for an escape would be less, so he awakened him from his apparent drowsiness and told him to come along. Kindt expressed a desire to go into the gentlemen's retiring room and Jackson acceded. He removed the prisoner's handcuffs and the latter stepped into one of the little rooms. When he same out again and as Jackson got ready to handcuff him, without any warning whatever he dealt Jackson a stinging blow on the forehead, and then butted him in the stomach with his head. Jackson was only slightly stunned, and grappled with his man. For five minutes the struggle was a terrific one. The prisoner seized the detective in such a way that he was fast getting the better of him, and the latter called loudly for helo. The prisoner kept his hold, exclaiming. "Liberty is sweet: I veget to get out of here. Then Jackson got his right hand free, pulled his revolver and shot the prisoner in the face, the ball entering the right check and knocking two teeth out. As the burgler renewed the struggle with increased desperation, Jackson took deliberate aim and fired at his head. The ball entered just behind the left car. The prisoner grabbed for the revolver, and in the struggle the chambers of the weapon dropped out and fell on the floor, and Jackson kicked them to one side with his foot. By this time the wounded burglar was somewhat dazed, and he fought willy. A policeman, having heard the reports of the pistol, hurried to the depot, when Kindt was secured and taken to the station house. A physician probed the wound, but could not find the ball, and Jackson sat up with his man all night. This morning the physician decided that he could be moved, and Jackson took him to Albany and put him on board the St. Louis dozen and the second took him to Albany his night's adventure.

NOT AGENTS FOR THE FUND.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. Hefusing Longer to Receive Money for Irish Relief. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they would no longer act as treasurer for money collected through the in-strumentality of Mr. Parnell. They said that contributions from subscribers who may desire to have them forwarded to Iroland will not be received.

A member of the firm when asked for the reason for this action replied that the subject was delicate and one upon which the firm did not wish to talk. That the house has been desirous of retiring from the trust which it has per-formed gratuitously has been known to several of its business associates for some time. It is understood in the street that the function of treasurer of the fund has caused the firm much more annoyance than they had anticipated. Inquiries as to mode of transmission, of distribution, and even as to the trustworthiness of the firm itself have come to the house by letter, and have been made in person to the extent that an additional clerical force has been necessary. The additional work has not annoyed the iring so much as the nature and manner of the inglifies. But the chief reason is believed to have come from abroad. Drexel Morgan & Co. are the agents in the United States of the London house of J. S. siongal & Co. The relations of the two houses are so institude and remarks of Mr. Parnell upon certain matters have, it is alleged, influenced unfavorably both the London and New York houses.

A gentleman who has been identified with the more annoyance than they had anticipated. In

favorably both the London and Aew Avisonses.

A gentieman who has been identified with the Parpell inevement in this city said last evening that he did not doubt that such was the case. He expressed the belief that if the agitation had been confined to pure charity and no side issues drawn in or aspersions cast, no such action would have been taken by Messre, Drexel. Morgan & Co.

The amount of the land fund up to date is about \$55,000, of which over \$15,000 was raised in this city, and about \$25,000 has been forwarded to Ireland.

All those suffering from hourseless, cough, or colds

MR. TILDEN AND THE PEOPLE. A Private Letter Communicated to The Su-

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIB: Your letter in THE SUN, dated Jan. 24, is a timely one. The Southern people are devoted to Mr. Tilden because they know that his two principles are economical and con-stitutional methods. The ex-Confederate officers in Congress are opposed to him, and are culti-vating an unboly alliance with Tammany to oppose his renomination and reflection, and it needs some stanch Northern Democrats to talk to them and the party without mincing mat-ters. A few days ago a document emanating from Tammany, and against Mr. Tilden, came to a friend of mine under the handwriting of Senator Vest (an ex-Confederate Colonel) of this Senator Vest (an ex-Confederate Colonel) of this unbecoming an officer, in permitting dis-state. When Cockerell was out here last he orderly houses and street walkers in his took special pains to inform my friend of the impossibility of nominating or reflecting Tilden. If the party is to be allowed to vote only for such person as John Kelly permits, then it had far better lose the Presidency. If it is merely grabbing for the spoils of office-trying to turn out one set of thieves to put in anotherand not trying to restore economy and constitu-tionality, it were far better that it be further

was altogether too small an allowance, and if it was simply designed to go to New York on a frolic \$300 was very much too large. Brooklyn than a special committee which it is believed Senator Schroeder will ask for, appear in Brooklyn. The Kings County Democracy watch closely every movement made by the cool and cautious ex-Mayor Schroeder.

It is said that a bill altering in many respects the charter of the city of New York, and designed seriously to cripple the power now in the hands of Mayor Cooper, will be introduced next week. John Kelly has, it is said, seen the bill, and many of the suggestions in it are his, it will contain provisions by which part of the bargain between him and the Republicans can be carried out.

In the Senate, Mr. Strahan introduced a bill to prevent public exhibitions of female pedestrians in New York.

A bill introduced by Mr. Schroeder, amending the charter of Brooklyn, provides that the head of any department may organize such bureau as he may deem necessary, and appoint and remove subordinates on filing a paper setting forth the reasons. No policeman shall be removed without cause, and then by public trini. The Mayor is given the power of all appointments to offices required to have been made heretofore, without the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

SCHURZ'S DOUBLE PART. Saying One Thing in Washington and Writing

Another to Gen. Fisk. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Carl Schurz has been

acting a double part in the official melodrama which has ended with the removal of Indian Commissioner Hayt. In a letter written by Schurz to Gen. Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Feb. 2, 1880, and published in The Sun to-day, he denies that he has said that Gen. Fisk's accusations had nothing to do with Hayt's removal. As a matter of fact, Schurz positively asserted, on the day Hayt was removed, that he made the discharge simply because the Commissioner had withheld information, and not because any of the charges under investigation had been proved. Moreover, Schurz wrote a statement about the case for general publication, in which he said no proof of any dishonest act or corrupt practices on his (Hayt's) part had been found. Schurz knew at this time that Hayt had sent his soft under an assumed name, to buy a silver mine in a Government reservation. He also knew that the exposure of this fact was solely due to Gen. Fisk's publications and charges. said that Gen. Fisk's accusations had nothing

MR. PARNELL VISITS MR. HAYES, The De Facte President's Sympathies-Then a Call on the Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Mr. Parnell and his party visited Mr. Hayes to-day. Mr. Parnell. in conversation with Mr. Hayes, introduced the object of his visit to the United States, and spoke of the favorable results achieved.

Mr. Hayes said he sympathized with Ireland Mr. Hayes said he sympathized with Ireland in her distress, and hoped that means would be found to allevinte it promptly.

Mr. Parnell asked about emigration to this country.

Mr. Parnell asked about emigration to this general Government, regulated it. Mr. Hayes also spoke favorably of Irish emigration to the United States.

Mr. Parnell said he hoped the emigrants who sought relief in this country would find their way immediately to the West.

After leaving the Executive Mansion.

party called upon the members of the Cabinet in their respective departments.

The Liverpool Election.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Liberals in Liverpool who support the caudidature of Lora Ram-sav, eldest son of the Earl of Palicousie, for the House of Commons, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone vio-ionity attacking the Government. A letter was also read from Lord Hartimeth, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, saying that though he could not have given promises to the Rome Robers similar to those given by Lord Ramsay, set the latter had the warmers support of the Liberal leaders.

CAPT. M'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO THE CON-

TENTS OF TWO DOCUMENTS. Specifications of the Charges Against the

Captain not yet Revealed-As to the Pursport of a Voluminous Affinite Presented. Probably no charges before the Police Commissioners for years have excited so much discussion and comment as those against Capt. Charles McDonnell of the Prince street station, which were to have been considered by the Commissioners yesterday. The complaint has not yet been published. The specifications will not be made public till the day of the trial.

The general charge against Capt. McDonnell has been stated to be an allegation of conduct precinct, without making proper efforts to remove them. The complaint men-tions specifically certain disreputable places in Greene, Wooster, Mercer, and other streets, which have been notorious for many years. Evidence will be produced that those morely grabbing for the spoils of office—trying to turn out one set of theves to put in another; and not trying to restore economy and constitutionality, it were far better that it be far they are the chattened by defeat. If any one but Tildes be nominated, which were the chattened by defeat. If any one but Tildes be nominated, which were the chattened by defeat. If any one but Tildes be nominated, which were the chattened by defeat. If any one but Tildes be nominated, which were the considerable of the chattened by defeat. If any one but Tildes be nominated and the state of the considerable of the places have been conducted so openly that no one could be mistaken as to their character. The complainant is nominally Superintendent

poses, it is said, to show, from the fact that they have been so long unmolested, that their removal has long been deemed impracticable unless complaints could be secured in specific cases. When he was first appointed a police Captain he made one raid against twenty-two alleged disreputable houses, and the result was that he was arraigned before the Police Commissioners, and had a narrow escape from a civil suit for damages. He is expected to show the precise difficulties in the way of finding evidence against such places, aside from the testimony of the officers, who must necessarily remain outside. There are rumors that the case will develop an effort to fathom some of the influences that have been so successful in protecting these evil resorts.

resorts.
A friend of Capt. McDonnell, who said he had read the formidable affidavit held by Mr. Townsend, averred, last evening, that it accuses Commissioners Voorhis and MacLean with conspiring to manufacture evidence against Capt. McDonnell, and charges that the two Commissioners were in consultation with the keeper of a disreputable house for the pur-pose of carrying out a plan for her to give some marked money to either Capt. McDonnell or Detective Murphy under such circumstances that either of them could be argested with the marked money in his possession.

A French Actor Injured in a Railroad Accident in France.

Paris, Feb. 4.-A collision occurred this morning at Argenteoil, on the railway leading from that city to Versailles, in which seven persons were killed out right and twenty five seriously and many others sughtly mured. The accident caused much excitement in Parts all day, because many of the occupants of the wrecked train were well-known city men who were returning home. The wounded were mostly taken to neighboring houses, hence there is difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of victims.

It seems that the train, which left the St. Igrare station at 6 o'clock for Argentsuil, came into collision in the dense fog with a train of the Circular Railroad at Clicky-Levallors, a suburb of Paria, situated between the fortications and the Scine. The engine of the laster train crashed into the rear carriage of the Argentoul train and smashed it to pieces. The engineer lost both legs, and his stoker was killed on the spot. Of the passengers seven were killed outrieft and over forty were injured. Five first-class, captinges of the Argenteuil train were telescoped and heaped over each other. Among thousands the telescope injured is said to be M. Jolly is should by each of the Argenteuil train were telescoped to heaper of the Argenteuil train were telescoped to have become discussed in the content of the theatrical profession and the train. M. Jolly is about \$5 years of the Argenteuil train. M. Jolly is about \$5 years of the argenteed and high order. He has been enoughed to have been enested the Folice Dramatique and Rouffes Paris in the Paris and M. Duplan, now in this country.

Trying a Sick Man for his Life.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—After an interruption of ten days, the trial of Margaret Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammena for the murder of John Mejerhoffer was resumed to-day before Judges Depue and Meeker. Lamsumed to-day before Judges Depus and Mecker. Lammens, on account of whose illness the trial had been adjourned, was brought in wrapped up in blankets, and was so weak that he interest rather than walked, and was supported on either side by a constable. He beaned back in the chair, closed his eyes, and seemed to be utterly oblivious of what was going on. Soon afterward he was carried to an ante-room and placed upon a cot, where he could hear all the testimony. Wis Meichheifer was regalled to the stand, and she reibrated her former story that Lammens shot her husband and reightened her interested.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times, in a leader on the Queen's speech, says: "Foreign affairs will probably be briefly dismissed. Anxious attention will have to be said to affairs in Afghauistan. Great importance will

The Suicide of a Justice.

Robert P. Farrell, a Justice of the Peace in Campa. N. J. committed sincile revisital by taking four coinces in the resided at 824 Market four coinces in the resided of a 824 Market four coinces in the resided of a 828 manufactory street Camben, where the control of the Peace. Finally addition to service at 8 and 15 to 15 to

The Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle States, clear of fair westings, slowly using temperature, signify responsed by frame baronneter, and westing to somethingly united. Beauty marred by a had complexion may be restored

Mill's Heir and Whisker Dee, black or brown, Sec -48